

used by the United States, and the Sheriff and his deputies are required to keep the prisoners safely "until they be discharged by the due course of law of the United States."

It must be recollected that when the *habeas corpus* was served upon the Marshal, the case before the Commissioner was in progress, and near its termination. Is there any precedent for such a procedure? If the State Court had a concurrent power, the proceeding would have been irregular and void. Under the same government I could not have interposed. But that a Court of a different government could interpose in this form is sanctioned by no law or precedent. Before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin reversed, as a Court of Errors, the decision of the District Court, it had the grace to wait until that Court had finally decided.

It is not unusual in legal proceedings to plead a former recovery or a former acquittal. Can any Court interpose in such cases, and take the case from the Court in which the jurisdiction is vested? If the Commissioner did wrong, does that authorize the State Judge to interpose by writ of *habeas corpus*, and withdraw the case from the federal jurisdiction?

It is a general principle of law, to which I know of no exception, that the laws of every government shall be construed by itself, and such construction is acted upon by the judiciary of all other countries.

By the Federal Constitution, "the judicial power of the United States is declared to be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." Under this provision the judiciary of the Union gives a construction of the laws, which is obligatory on the State tribunals. The Constitution again declares that the Constitution and laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The construction of the statutes of the different States, except where the Supreme Court of the Union exercises an appellate power, has uniformly been followed by the United States. This has been carried so far, by the Supreme Court, as to reverse its own decisions to conform to a change in the decisions in the State Court, and this was on the ground of policy, to avoid two rules of property in the same State. It has been considered as no degradation by the Supreme Court to follow the established construction of the local laws by the Courts of the States. There is no instance, it is believed, where a Federal Court has disregarded the decisions of a State Court, where it possessed no appellate power.

Some years ago an individual was indicted for a capital offense in the Circuit Court of the United States, in which that most learned and able man, Judge Story, presided. The individual was in prison, under State process, for debt or some petty offense. The District Attorney of the United States moved the Court to issue a *habeas corpus* to bring the defendant before the Court; but that learned Judge held that he had no power to issue the writ for that purpose.

Some year or two ago a case similar in principle occurred in the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio, and that Court held it had no power to take the defendant from the State jurisdiction. In such cases, in this State, an arrangement has been made with the State authority to order the accused to be delivered to the Marshal, with a pledge that he should be returned to the State jurisdiction. And where a concurrent jurisdiction exists in the Federal and State Courts, the Federal Courts have uniformly held the suit in these Courts to be abated where the same cause of action had been sued in the State Court.

I cannot withhold the expression of my surprise at the earnest, if not indignant, manner in which the counsel spoke of the conduct of the Commissioner in issuing his warrant after the decision of the Probate Court on the *habeas corpus*; and an intimation was thrown out that, if the peace of the country is to be preserved, more respect must be shown by the federal authority to the decisions of the State Court.

There is not the least foundation for this feeling and expression. It arises from an entire misconception of the case under consideration. The Commissioner of the United States issued his warrant to arrest the supposed fugitive from labor, on the application of the master. There is no evidence that he had any knowledge of the previous decision of the Probate Judge. No one, I suppose, will allege that he had the legal evidence of the fact; but suppose the record had been presented to him, did he show any want of respect to the State Court by issuing the warrant and inquiring into the complaint? This by no means prejudiced the right of the fugitive, as the previous decision could be set up in bar of the procedure, if such decision were final.

But I have an authority on this point. Some ten years ago a *habeas corpus* was issued by the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of New York, to bring before it an individual who had been arrested as a fugitive from justice under our late treaty with England. The Circuit Court was held by Judge Betts, the District Judge, who, on a full examination, remanded the prisoner to be given up under the treaty. Judge Nelson, out of Court, issued another *habeas corpus*, and the prisoner being brought before him, he adjourned the case to the Supreme Court. When the matter was in discussion before the Court, I urged that the second *habeas corpus* was irregular. The case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, but a majority of the Judges intimate the opinion that the first decision by the Circuit Court was no bar to the second writ. I differ with my brethren on the question, but as the Court did not take jurisdiction no decision was given in the case. The writ of *habeas corpus* being returned to Judge Nelson, he discharged the prisoner.

Every one who examines the authorities in this country and in England will find that there have been diversity of judgments on the point whether the decision on a *habeas corpus* is final; and after the case above cited, the sympathies of the counsel for the indignity done to the Judge of Probate may well be spared, as also all apprehensions for the public peace being disturbed, for any want of respect by the federal authorities to the State Courts.

State rights are invoked by the counsel. If these rights are construed to mean a subversion of the federal authorities, they may be somewhat in danger. That the Commissioner had jurisdiction in the case is clear. While duly engaged in the investigation of the matter, the Honorable Judge of the Common Pleas—whose motives I by no means question—by a *habeas corpus* took from the custody of the Marshal the body of the fugitive, which left the Commissioner without a case. It wrested from him, without any authority of law, the subject of his jurisdiction. This, so far as I know, is without precedent. Had any Commissioner or Federal Judge interposed, and by the same means had disregarded and disturbed the jurisdiction of a State Court, I should have felt less concern than the elegant counsel.

A sense of duty compels me to say that the proceedings of the Honorable Judge were not only without the authority of law, but against law, and that the proceedings are void, and I am bound to treat them as a nullity. The Marshal is discharged from custody.

The Commissioner having discharged the fugitive, this case is interesting only as it regards the Federal and State jurisdictions.

Last Words of Nicholas about the United States, England & France.

The New Orleans Bee publishes the following passages from a letter addressed to an eminent foreigner, now in that city, by a Russian friend, residing in St. Petersburg. The Bee says, "it may be regarded as entirely authentic."

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1855.
Before my letter reaches you, you will probably have received intelligence of a loss that will probably spread a gloomy veil over all Russia; for the death of such a man is a blow that not only strikes his own country, but resounds from the shores of the whole world. In my last letter I did not dare openly to declare what we were expecting from day to day, for we were unwilling to accustom our hearts to an idea, which our minds were incapable of conceiving. The last days of the Czar are a whole century in the history of Russia, and will be never forgotten by those who witnessed them. Do not imagine that he was exasperated with his foes. Quite the contrary! Impartially, like a prophet, he gazed on the present situation of the different European powers, and predicted the future with the accuracy of one who looks beyond the present.

England, said he, has reached her culminating point either for life or death. There is no middle point for her to pursue. One thing alone may save her, and that is a free confession, not only by government, but by the whole aristocracy, made to the people, that they have been absurd, from first to last, that the Crown is unable any longer to maintain its power, and that the people must rise and unite together like one man, to save the honor and preserve the independence of the country. A candid acknowledgment of the truth may even now save England, if her corrupt aristocracy can be brought to the stool of confession. France, on the contrary, can maintain herself only by falsehood and deception. The Emperor may proclaim to his subjects that he governs and influences the affairs of all Europe, that not a shot can be fired without his permission, and that France is the first power in Europe; but a single shock, one speech of a demagogue may overthrow him and darken the star of Napoleon forever. I have offered my hand, the hand of reconciliation, and he refused it. He wishes to avenge Moscow upon me, and St. Helena upon England. Short-sighted man, who seeks to avenge the sins of the fathers upon the children. As for Germany, Austria and Prussia, they would not now exist, if I had not saved them, when they crouched at my feet six years ago; they think to strengthen themselves in the mighty struggle between the other nations of Europe. But they have been and never will be more than secondary powers, satraps holding authority by the clemency of my House, or by permission of the Western Powers. Yet one consolation is left to me in the midst of all this ingratitude and villainy, and that is the silent sympathy of that high-hearted people on the other side of the Atlantic, the only heart in which I hear an echo of my struggle against the united Europe. Never have I forgotten the smallest kindness shown to me by the least of my subjects; let my child never forget what we owe to America; and if ever an hour of danger darkens the Union, let her find a faithful ally in my family.

These words may be of interest to you my friend, because you are now living amongst the Americans; and I mention them knowing that your sympathies have bound you to a foreign land nearly half a century. One learns to recognize his true friends in the hour of danger, and you may rely upon it, that as long as a Czar sits on Russia's throne, the American States will never need a friend.

The above (says the Bee) is a faithful and almost literal translation from the letter which is written in German, by one of the nobles of Courland, residing in St. Petersburg. From the source whence we received it, we have no hesitation in guaranteeing its authenticity.

A GORE SUCKER.—The Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer of the 30th ult. says:

It has been mathematically proven and practically demonstrated, that the Arkansas river will be no more fit for navigation. The banks have fallen in to such an extent as to widen the bed of the river immeasurably, requiring a larger volume of water than usually comes down in ordinary rises, to furnish it with thirty bars and to fill up the bed. The only dependence now is the railroad.

THE DEMOCRAT.



The Voice of the People is the Supreme Law AND THEIR MOTTO.

"LIBERTY & UNION!"

E. A. BRATTON, Editor.

WANTHUR, APRIL 27, 1855.

V. B. PALMER'S Newspaper Subscription and Advertising Agency PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON and BALTIMORE, is our authorized agent to receive and receipt for subscription and advertisement for the DEMOCRAT.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

WM. MEDILL.

For Lieutenant Governor,

JAMES MYERS.

For Supreme Judges,

WILLIAM KENNON,

ROBERT B. WARDEN.

For Auditor of State,

WILLIAM D. MORGAN.

For Treasurer of State,

JNO. G. BRESLIN.

For Secretary of State,

WILLIAM TREVITT.

For Attorney General,

GEORGE W. MCCOOK.

For Board of Public Works,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

POETRY.

On the first page will be found quite a lengthy production, considering the subject. We like to please our friends and particularly the ladies. "SARAH" has certainly chosen an unexplored field. Hope she will exercise her poetical genius on other subjects. We cannot think she intends any particular dig at true religion, and we cannot subscribe to many of her notions. Try again.

BUILDERS TAKE NOTICE.—That B. P. HEWITT & Co., at the steam Saw Mill, keep constantly on hand all kinds of lumber for building; also, plastering lath, and will deliver the same at McArthur, Hamden, Allensville, Prattsville, or either of our Furnaces, upon fair terms. See advertisement in another column and give them a call.

We are rejoiced to state that the brick-laying on our Court House has commenced, and is progressing rapidly.

Waverley Magazine.

This is the title of a splendid work, edited by Bro. M. A. Dow, of Boston, Mass. It is all the heart can wish for in the literary line. All those desirous of obtaining a good family (weekly) Magazine should send on for it immediately. Terms:—Two dollars per year, in advance.

Arthur's Magazine, for May, is received; it contains a beautiful colored scene of the Lake of Como; the Spring Fashions, for ladies; any quantity of Needlework Patterns, and is an excellent number, so far as the literary productions of the work is concerned. Terms:—Two dollars per year, in advance.

RAILROAD OPENING.

It will be seen by referring to our advertising columns, that the Marietta & Cincinnati R. R. Co., commence on Monday next, running regular Trains from Chillicothe, to twenty miles East. By this arrangement our citizens—leaving here early enough to reach the terminus of the road at nine o'clock, can go through to Cincinnati in a single day;—or they can go to Chillicothe and after there spending the principal business hours of the day, return home in the evening.

We understand that the R. R. Co., intend resuming track laying in a short time, and it the appeal of the Company to the citizens along the line of the Road, for assistance, be promptly responded to, we may confidently expect to see the Road in operation to our own immediate neighborhood in a very few months.

We call the attention of our readers to the Card of C. P. TRACY & F. J. OAKES. Both of those gentlemen are well known to our business community. Mr. OAKES, formerly of the Firm of Oakes & Buskirk, is one of the best business men in Portsmouth. Those of our Merchants and Furnace men wishing to purchase cheap goods, should give them a call.

SMALL CHANGE FOR THE CRIMEA.—The New York Express, of Tuesday, says that seventy-five tons of coin have been engaged as part of a cargo of a vessel now loading there for Constantinople, and the shippers have forty five tons more, which they are anxious to engage. It is all in cruizers, (the copper coin of Germany, nearly equal in value to our cent), and comprises a collection made, probably, from the money brought out by emigrants. It was taken by the vessel at \$5 per ton freight. When it arrives, the Mussulmans will be well supplied with "small change."

War at Home.

It seems that we may have a sprinkling of war with Spain, if her drunken, senseless officers, who have command at Cuba, are not more cautious. We hope Gen. Pizarro and his Cabinet have the firmness to put a stop to such indignities to American seamen at once. Let Commodore McCauley at the next Spanish Man-of-War that fires into our steamers and it will soon settle the matter; if not, let Cuba be annexed! Read the following from the New York Times:

"The selection of Commodore McCauley to command the Gulf squadron is significant, and the rumors of an increase of the squadron are confirmed. As strong a naval force as can be spared for the purpose has been ordered to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba, in the track of our steamers, and future insults to our flag seem likely to be promptly redressed."

Captain General Concha is much frightened about the Eldorado affair, and makes all the apologies in his power. The President has taken very decided ground in that matter, and assumed the responsibility of carrying out his own views of the measures proper to be adopted. These, you may rest assured, are vigorous and extreme. It seems that not only the El Dorado and the Daniel Webster have been brought on to the high seas by Spanish cruisers within the last month or two, but the Illinois, also, was served the same way not long ago. She did not report the fact, however. Such outrages, without atonement, having become too common to be deemed, in the estimation of her officers, worthy of notice.

There will be trouble with Spain soon unless, with the usual pusillanimity of insolent imbecility, she tumbles on her knees at the first exhibition of spirit on the part of the United States. The next time a Spanish cruiser brings to one of our mail steamers on the high seas, it is intended that a United States war vessel shall be near enough to participate in the entertainment by pouring her broadside into the Spanish forthwith. Mark the truth of this. The instructions to McCauley will confirm what I say whenever they are made public. Such a demonstration will make an issue not to be evaded; and we shall then learn the true character of the secret protectorate of Spain maintained by England and France. What a capital privateer fleet our Cuban filibusters would fit out in the event of a war with Spain arising out of these events."

Upon the above the Times—which we need not inform our readers in an opposition print—makes the following editorial comment:

"The measure is an extreme one; but we misunderstand the popular heart if it does not thoroughly approve and sustain it. It has been matter of surprise to us that some of our contemporaries defend the right of Spanish cruisers to bring to our vessels, and examine their papers, to ascertain whether they are filibusters or not. We can admit no such doctrine. It is directly in the teeth of the principle for which we fought in 1812. It is violative, clearly, of the broad American principles so often, so eloquently, and so forcibly laid down by the late lamented Webster. The ship covered by the flag of the United States is 'a part of the American soil'; and unless it shall be within one marine league of the land, it can be no more invaded in time of peace, by the urged agent of a foreign power, than can the city of New York itself."

Another New Rolling Mill in Portsmouth.

We understand that negotiations for the erection of a third rolling mill in our enterprising city are in progress. The gentlemen whose names we have heard mentioned in connection with this matter are men of means and energy. We greet with pleasure this additional evidence of improvement, and trust it will become a fixed fact. Portsmouth is eminently calculated for a manufacturing point—especially of all iron products.

The new mill now in process of finishing will soon be completed, and a few weeks will suffice for it to get in operation.—Portsmouth Tribune.

LOCATION OF HELL.—A curious sermon was delivered a Sunday or two ago at the Roman Catholic Church, at Manhattanville, New York, by the Rev. Mr. Watworth, of Saratoga. The topic of his discourse was the location and torments of Hell. He undertook to demonstrate that Hell was situated in the inside of the earth, commencing about twenty-one miles from the surface, where granite beings to melt. He also affirmed that heat was a predominant characteristic of this abode of the damned, and illustrated the proposition by reference to the uniformly high temperature of everything which had reached us from that quarter of our globe.

Lord Erskine, whose death is announced in the English papers, was the eldest son of the illustrious orator of that name. On the first day of the present century he married a daughter of Gen. John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia. She died on the 23d of March, 1843, and on the 26th of July of the same year, just four months after he parted with his first wife at the grave, he consoled himself by marrying her cousin, Ann B. Travis. He was British Minister to the United States in 1806; his eldest son, who bears the name of Thomas Americus, succeeds to the title.

Massachusetts has passed two acts lately. One excludes all native Catholics from holding office of trust, honor or emolument in that State; and the other extends the same disability to all persons of foreign birth. Massachusetts has two other acts. One permits negroes to vote and hold office, and the other excludes all colored children in the same public school.—Exchange.

Thus will it be seen that while all foreign and native born Catholic citizens are excluded from holding office, the negro is entitled to this privilege;—is held in higher estimation in the liberal and patriotic State of Massachusetts than white foreigners and native Catholics. There is no accounting for tastes.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

A Man, Wife, and Five Children. From the Wash. (Ind.) Express of April 11. Yesterday evening, about dark, a report reached town that a whole family was discovered buried under the floor of the cabin which had been occupied by the Hubbards, who are now in jail, charged with the murder of Boyles. The awful news spread rapidly over town; and in half an hour, or less, the Coroner, with a jury and thirty or forty citizens, had started for the place. We immediately set about finding the truth of the story, and are indebted to Mr. James Wilson for what follows:

Yesterday (Tuesday) morning, Mr. Wilson and M. I. Thomas, constable, provided with a warrant, started down the canal to arrest the wife of Hubbard, whom late developments rendered it highly probable that she was an accomplice in the murder of Boyles. They proceeded to Mr. Gardiner's works, five miles west of town, where they found the woman and arrested her. Mr. Loveland suggested to Mr. Wilson that suspicious were entertained that the Hubbards had murdered a whole family last fall.

As soon as Mr. Wilson heard this, he, in company with Mr. Loveland, went to the house of Mr. Fisher, where they ascertained that some time in September last this Hubbard family went to board with a family by the name of French, who then lived in the cabin since occupied by the Hubbards. This French family consisted of seven persons, the father, mother, and five children. They were a very poor family, and had been living in the neighborhood six or seven years, and were well known by the neighbors. During last summer the old man French had raised a small patch of corn and some garden stuff, the whole of which, together with the furniture, was not worth over \$50. Some time in October, Mr. Lewis, a near neighbor, went to the cabin of French to purchase his corn. He was met at the fence in front of the cabin by the Hubbards, and was told that the night before Mr. French's brother had come along with a wagon, and had taken Mr. French's whole family away with him, and had started for Illinois, and that they had purchased all their things, including the corn, garden and furniture. A day or two afterward, Mr. Stearnes Fisher went over to inquire if the Frenches needed any assistance, and was met in the same way by the Hubbards and was told the same story. No suspicions were entertained at the time that foul play had been used, and nothing accrued until after the body of Boyles had been found and the Hubbards were arrested. It then began to be thought these monsters had murdered the whole family. On hearing these statements, Mr. Wilson determined to go and search the premises. He then went down to Gardiner's works and procured a shovel and a pick, and tried to get some one to go with him. No one, however, believed the story, and so no one volunteered to go. While they were talking, Mr. Thompson came up, and he and Mr. Wilson proceeded to Hubbard's and found the door locked. They drew the staple with the pick, and entered the house. They found the floor raised, and some dirt removed. Mr. Miles Morgan, constable had been there a short time previous, searching, and had discovered a piece of skull-bone and had gone away. They then proceeded to dig away the dirt, and soon discovered the body of an infant, very much decayed. They immediately left and came up to town and got the Coroner, who summoned a Jury, consisting of Stearnes Fisher, J. Lewis, D. Books, F. Loveland, M. W. Stober and Dr. J. W. Jefferson, who proceeded to the place, at once, which they reached about seven o'clock last evening.

In the presence of a large company, they proceeded to examine the place where the infant had been discovered, and, horrible to relate, found seven bodies, consisting of the entire French family! Their skulls were all broken in, and the legs of the old man French and his wife were broken, so that they could be doubled up and forced into the hole, which was three or four feet deep. They were laid in a heap the father and mother at the bottom, and the children on top. The babe was about fifteen months old, and the oldest child about fifteen years old. There were three girls and two boys. The children were much decayed, but the parents were still sound, and were easily recognized by those who had known them.

There is not the least doubt but that the Hubbards are guilty of this wholesale and damning murder. It is almost too horrible for belief, but facts are as above stated, and the conclusion is irresistible. The Hubbards are all in jail. Mrs. Hubbard will be examined to-day. There seems to have been no other motive than the obtaining what few worldly goods this poor family possessed, which were not worth over fifty dollars!

The following queries have been propounded to us:

Can a man be a Mason, and a K. N., and be consistent?
Can a man be an Odd Fellow and a K. N., and be consistent?
Can a man be a Red Man and a K. N., and be consistent?
Can a man be a Son of Temperance and a K. N., and be consistent?
Can a man be a K. N., and a member of any benevolent association which requires obligations similar to those of the above societies, and be consistent?

These are questions which it will be well to ponder.

In our estimation, he cannot be consistent for while the oaths of the K. N.'s command him to disfranchise and exclude from the rights of citizenship all who are of foreign birth, or believe in the Roman Catholic faith, the obligations of the other societies require him to treat all as brothers, no matter where born—no matter what religious faith they profess.—Morning Advertiser.

"When a man ceases to be consistent he ceases to be honest."—Gray.

As a man, we answer no; and act accordingly.

The Erie Railroad Company lost 14 cars by fire, two of them full of dry goods and other freight. The buildings destroyed were of little value. Entire loss \$30,000.

From the New York Daily Tribune.

The President in Earnest about Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 9.
The President has really determined to make a demonstration against Spain at last. The selection of Com. McCauley to command the Gulf Squadron, is significant, and the rumors of the increase of the squadron, which I gave you some time since, are all confirmed. As strong a naval force as can be spared for the purpose, has been ordered to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba, in the track of our steamers, and future insults to our flag seem likely to be promptly redressed.

Mr. Marcy is very backward about going into this business; so is Mr. Cushing. Messrs. Guthrie and McClelland, are also understood to oppose extreme measures. But the President has acted on his impulse, although only Mr. Davis and Mr. Dobbin warmly approved his course.

SINGULAR DEATH.—About a week ago last Tuesday, says the Cincinnati Columbian, an upholsterer of this city, named Mr. Whitaker, by accident swallowed an iron nail, which had been in a piece of bread. It gave him much pain, and he called on Dr. Mossey for advice. The Dr. told him to let it remain, and it would all pass off. An injudicious friend, however, advised Mr. Whitaker to take an emetic. Following this advice, he threw up the nail, and with it much blood; and his stomach was so much lacerated, that inflammation ensued, and he died last night. He was a well-known and excellent man.

We see by the Court Records, that the two counterfeiters, White of Buffalo, and Lawrence, of Epping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollar bonds, each, for making and selling imitations of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This is right. If the Law should protect men from imposition at all, it should certainly protect them from being imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit of such a medicine as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough. The villain, who would for paltry gain, deliberately trifle with the health of his fellow man, by taking from their lips, the cup of hope, when they are sinking, and substituting a falsehood—an utter delusion, should be punished at least as severely as he who counterfeits the coin of his country. —Green Co. Banner, Carrollton, Ill.

NOTICE.

THE "McArthur Literary and Scientific Society" will meet next Wednesday evening, May 24, at 7 o'clock, precisely. Subject of Lecture — W. P. Sisson.

"The Silken Tie that Binds two Willing Hearts."—MARRIED—By JOHN DOW, Esq.: Mr. W. H. HUBBARD and Miss SUSAN E. PORTER, all of this county.

Exhibition of Paintings!

M. R. JOHNSON will give an exhibition at the Methodist Church, in the town of McArthur, on Friday Evening the 27th day of April, of a series of most splendid Scriptural and Astronomical Paintings—illustrative of the Divine Providence in the History of Man—of the character and claims of the Messiah, and a number of diagrams illustrating the Solar System. Also, a large number of Miscellaneous Paintings will be exhibited, among the most striking of which will be the series illustrating of the Evils of Intemperance, this alone is worth more than the fee of admission to the whole! His Paintings are excellent specimens of Art, and cannot fail to interest every beholder.

Mr. Johnson's Exhibitions are spoken of highly by the Press where he has exhibited, while the many letters placed upon our table from distinguished Ministers, of different denominations, bear flattering testimony of the high moral influence and intellectual character of his performances.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admittance 20 cents. Children under 12 years, 10 cts.

Tickets to be had at G. B. Will's Drug Store.

Mr. Johnson will give an Exhibition at Charleston or Hamden on Monday Evening the 30th.

Marietta & Cincinnati R. R.

OPEN 20 MILES EAST OF CHILICOTHE. A. M. Moulton, April 30, and thereafter regularly, a Passenger and Freight Train will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Chillicothe and Raysville (20 miles East) as follows:

Leave Chillicothe at 3:30 P. M., on arrival of Train from Cincinnati.
Arrive at Raysville at 5 P. M.
Leave Raysville at 9 A. M.
Arrive at Chillicothe at 10:30 A. M., in time for Train to Cincinnati.

The Train will stop regularly at London-derry Station, and, on signal or notice to the Conductor, will stop, to take on or let off passengers, at the crossing of the Richmond and Chillicothe road, and at Charleston road crossing, near Simmons.

Passengers leaving Raysville at 9 A. M., spend an hour at Chillicothe, and reach Cincinnati at 5:10 P. M.

Fare between Raysville and Cincinnati, \$3.50 do. do. do. Chillicothe, 60 do. do. do. Chillicothe, 60 Freight, to be delivered at points on the road where the Railroad company has not Freight Agents, must be prepaid; and all articles will be at the risk of the owners, at the Stations where Depot buildings and Agencies have not been established, from the time they are delivered as directed or marked, or until taken on the cars, as the case may be.

JOHN WADDLE, Sup't.

April 27, '55.11.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned are prepared to fill all orders for LUMBER, of any and all kinds used in building, and for PLASTERING LATH, at the shortest notice.

We have on hand 100,000 Plastering Lath, and will deliver them in McArthur, Hamden, Allensville, Prattsville, or any of our neighboring towns, at short notice and on fair terms.

B. P. HEWITT & CO.

apr. 27, '55. 3m.

G. P. TRACY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

One door below P. Kinney & Co's Bank, Front Street, PORTSMOUTH, O.

April 27, 1855.—1y.